Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.... MONDAY MARCH 12, 1832. [VOL., XII ..NO 614

FROM THE BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

For the benefit of such of our readers as may find Political Economy and Constitutional Law too dry a study, we publish the following story, leaving the reader to make his own application of its contents:

THE THREE TRAVELLERS.—Some forty years ago, three young friends set out together upon a distant journey, in order to better their condition in life; and, having heard that a famous town, called Union town, held out the most encouraging prospects for new beginners, they resolved to pay it a visit. Upon enquiring the road, they were told that the most direct one, and, indeed, the only one that could bring them speedily to their journey's end, was that in which they then were—that it was a straight road, and one having very few impediments or obstructions, and so easy to find, that nobody, who possessed common sense, could fail to keep it. With this plain and simple direction, and under a mutual agreement that they would follow it, they proceeded onward harmoniously and with perseverance, and made great progress during many days. The road was a fine well made highway, enlivened by the numerous travellers who passed along it, and presented, every where, the appearance of general prosperity amongst the inhabitants whose farms and villages it passed through. In some places it ran near the margin of a noble river, whose surface was whitened by the sail boats and craft which frequented the market of Union Town; and thus did prosperity appear not to be confined to those who were laboring on the land, but equally extended to those who were occupied on the water.

After journeying, for some days, along this delightful route, an occurrence took place, which proved a most unfortunate one for our travellers. Having arrived at a point where a new road struck off from the main highway, in a diverging direction, one of the party, who was a native of New England, stopped the others short, and pointing to the new road, insisted upon it that that was the true and best route. Another one of the three, who happened to be born in the Southern States, expressed a different opinion upon the subject. He said he had studied geography, that he knew precisely where the town lay, that a continuance in the straight road would carry them directly to it, and that taking the new route would most unquestionably occupy a longer time, as the distance would be greater and the fatigue consequently increased. Besides, he said that the new road was full of stumps, and hills and hollows, which would impede their progress, and perhaps endanger their limbs, and, what was worse, they would not fare as well as on the old road, would have to pay dearer for their meals and lodgings. To all this apparently sensible reasoning, the New Englander replied, that there was no soundness in it,—that geography was a mere *theory*, and ought not to be put along side *facts*—that he was well assured that the new road was the shortest, and the best, and the cheapest to travel on, and he was not to be convinced by such flimsy arguments as those brought forward by the Southerner. The latter then took out of his pocket a small folded map, containing the geography of the country; and, marking the spot at which they were then holding their discussion, and pointing to the locality of the town, he clearly showed that the new road would be two sides of a triangle, whilst the old road was but one—and then, with a triumphant air, such as mathematicians have a right to use, followed up his demonstration of what he thought could no longer admit of a doubt, with this incontrovertible axiom—"Any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third."

The Yankee, who had been well educated, and was as familiar as his antagonist with Euclid's Elements, finding that he could not accomplish his purposes by argument, resorted to the only expedient which remained for him. He was determined that the party should go by the new road, and, as he could not compel the Southerner to go with him unless he could win over the third man, who had listened to both arguments, and was rather inclined to favor the views of the Southerner, he began to appeal to his prejudice. This third man was a native of the Middle States. He was altogether ignorant of geography, and, in fact, was of that class of people who always think by proxy, and are very happy and content to pin their faith upon the sleeves of those who will flatter their vanity and minister to their notions of patriotism. So to work Johnathan goes "You see," said he to the Pennsylvanian, "this fellow from the South wants us to pursue a road which at one point actually crosses over the Canada line. For my part, I have no idea of being tributary to foreign countries. I love my own country too well to be beholden to Canada for the privilege of travelling. I am for being independent of foreign nations for roads, and will never consent to travel this road; for, how do we know how soon the Canadian Government may shut it up?" This poison soon began to work, and the Southerner, finding that he was likely to be left in a minority, endeavored to counteract it by administering the antidote of reason. "It is true," said he, "that this old road touches for a short distance upon the Territory of Canada, but, as we are permitted to travel it without molestation, there is certainly no good cause why we should refuse to enjoy what is clearly an advantage. It is not the interest of Canada to shut up this road, for she gains by the travelling that takes place upon it, but, should she ever be so unwise as to do it, it will be time enough then for us to travel a new route—and even then a much shorter cut can be found than the one now urged upon us by our friend from New England. Let me ask, would either of you agree to give six dollars for a yard of domestic cloth, now and forever hereafter, of the quality as a foreign one which you could buy for three dollars, merely because there was a possibility that, at some future day, the foreigner would be such a fool as not to trade with you?"

The Pennsylvanian listened attentively to this argument which he no doubt thought had much weight in it; but no sooner was this perceived by the Yankee, than he followed up his appeal to the patriotic prejudice of his dupe, by crying out that the Southerner was in the interest and pay of Canada. This settled the question, and the Pennsylvanian hesitated no longer to unite in opinion that the new road was the shortest, the best, and the cheapest; and these two, now constituting a majority told the Southerner, that, if he would not go along with them by fair means, they would make him go by foul. Upon this they threw a cord around the neck of the Southerner, who continued refractory and pulled him along.

They had not journeyed many days before the Southerner began to discover the reason why the New Englander was so anxious that the party should follow the new route. Johnathan was no stranger to the difference between the two roads, but he had lately bought a tract of land on the new route, and had built a tavern upon it, for which custom was wanted; and, besides this, a number of his relations and friends had settled upon the new road, and had hired him, as a shrewd acute fellow, to assist them to put money in their pockets, by inducing travellers to pass by their doors. This was the whole secret of the business; and, as soon as the Southerner was convinced of it, by finding Johnathan extremely anxious to stop at every tavern, to urge his companions to call for something to eat and drink, for which they were charged about half as much again as they had to pay on the old road, he could no longer contain himself, and he broke out into a terrible passion. He charged the others with a combination to plunder him of his property—with having deprived him of his rights as a free man—with having violated the contract under which they had commenced the journey, by which it was agreed that they were to keep the straight road—and he finally concluded by declaring that he would not go a step further with them.

At this stage of the business, the Pennsylvanian himself began to have some doubts about the advisableness of dragging the Southerner any further. He began to discover that what this latter had predicted of the new road was true enough. It was rough in many places and so miry in others, that it was difficult to get along, and, after travelling for a couple of hundred miles, he found upon inquiry, that they were just as far from their journey's end as they were when they left the forks of the road. He also began to find that his purse had become much lighter, and was almost inclined to join the Southerner in a short cut across the country, to get back into the old road. No sooner, however did the Yankee perceive this leaning of the mind of his victim, than he began to play off upon his credulity, in the following language: "Have we not," said he, "advanced at the prodigious rate of ten miles a day since we struck into the new road?" Here the Southerner interrupted him, by saying, that on the old road, they could have travelled forty. "Have we not," continued he, "kept money in the country, that would otherwise have been spent at taverns in Canada?" "Yes," retorted the Southerner, "but you have left less money in my pocket than there would have been had we gone the old road, and even had we given a portion of our funds to the Canadians in exchange for an equal value of provisions." "Have we not," proceeded the new Englander, affecting not hear the knockdown answers of the Southerner—"have we not witnessed, on this new road, unexampled improvements? Has not the wilderness been made to blossom as the rose? Have not farms and villages sprung up, as if by magic." "All very true," retorted the Southerner, "but at whose expense?" At the expense of other parts of the country, from which the population has been withdrawn, and at the expense of travellers, who, like myself, overpowered by numbers have been forced to travel this road, against their consent, at a sacrifice of their time, comfort, and money.

In all these replies there was too much sound sense not to make an impression even upon the stupid Pennsylvanian, who began to waver, much to the annoyance of Johnathan, who, finding no hope left him but to keep alive the prejudice which had thus far kept him on his side, abandoned all idea of accomplishing his end by argument, and proceeded thus: "This Southerner pretends that we have dealt unjustly and unlawfully with him, by compelling him to come this road. Ought not a majority always to govern? What right has one of the parties to a contract to demur against the interpretation given to it by a majority? None whatever. A contract unwritten or written, is nothing to the world but what a majority for the time being will it to be. I, therefore, pronounce this Southerner to be disaffected to the good society, because he will not submit to the will of a majority—a nullifier, because he insists upon it that he has a right to judge for himself whether the contract be or be not violated—and a disunionist, because he says he will not go one step further with us. Now, I have no idea that two shall give way to the will of one and I am, therefore, for binding him tighter than he has been before, and forcing him to continue united with us." The charge of nullification and disunion settled all the doubts of the Pennsylvanian, who lending a hand, they put fresh bonds upon the Southerner, and pulled him along.

[At this point the story stops short. What was the sequel is not known. Perhaps at a future day we may become possessed of it, in which case, it shall be laid before our readers. It is clear, however, that Union-Town could never have been reached by the route the Southerner was dragged.]

National Independence.—There is no subject to which the sensibilities of the American People are more alive, than that of their National Independence. The recollection of our former state, and of the impositions practised upon us by the mother country whilst we were dependent colonies, still clings to the bosom of the patriot, and nothing is more revolting to him than the idea of being dependent upon foreign nations for any of the blessings he enjoys. So far as this feeling originates in a love of *political* independence, so far it is a noble and highminded sentiment. No man amongst us would consent to receive the laws from a foreign land, or to be subject to the mandates and government of a foreign Power: But, whilst this is the case, let us be cautious not to suffer this glorious term to be perverted, and to be employed as an instrument to decoy us into nation folly. Let us not imagine that, to be independent of a foreign country, requires us to renounce the opportunity we may enjoy of promoting the happiness and prosperity of our own country, by commercial intercourse. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief, that, because we will not submit to the yoke of a foreign Government, we are bound to reject the favors which her people are willing to confer upon us. Let us not, because we do not choose the King of England to reign over us, commit the folly of refusing to sell his subjects our cotton, if they will give us more things for it, that we want, than any body else.—And yet this is the sort of conduct which is preached up, by certain modern *philosophers*, as constituting independence. Away with such absurdity, fit only to cajole ideots.

What would be thought of a man, in our community, who should be so *independent* in his spirit that he could not brook the idea of being dependent upon any body else for the supply of any of his wants? He would have to be his own tailor, shoemaker, and hatter, his own baker and butcher, and, by undertaking to supply all his wants himself, he would not be half so well off as his neighbors who should be so poor-spirited as to consent to be dependent upon other people. Now, where is the difference between the case of an individual and a nation? We challenge the production of a shadow of difference. In truth, the error consists, in both cases, in representing that as a dependence on one side, which, is in reality, a *mutual dependence*. There is no one-sided dependence between two people or nations who exchange equal values. Commercial intercourse can only lead to mutual dependence Is the farmer, who sells his grain to the merchant, willing to admit that he is dependent upon the latter, any more than the merchant is dependent upon *him*? Is the mechanic, who labors for his employer, prepared to say that he alone, of the two, is dependent? Is the man who employs a lawyer, any more dependent upon him, than the lawyer is dependent upon the man who gives the fee? We think no one will answer in the affirmative. Then let the difference be pointed out between those cases and that of the mutual dependence which exists between nations. Are not the West Indies as much dependent upon us for our flour, corn meal, beef, pork butter, and lard, as we are dependent upon them for sugar, molassess, and spirits?

Is not France as much dependent upon us for cotton, rice, and tobacco, as we are upon her for wines, silks, and fancy goods? Is not Great Britain as much dependent upon us for cotton, as we are upon her for woollen goods and ironmongery? Why, then, is it said that dealing with foreign countries is discreditable to us? If so, it is equally discreditable to them.

But, in truth, there is nothing discreditable about, it any more than there is in a farmer's selling his wheat for the most he can get, and buying, with the proceeds, as many store goods as the merchant will give him. This mutual dependence is a part of the design of the Creator, in the constitution of the human race. Man is born a dependent being; he is brought up a dependent being; and, unless he becomes a hermit, he continues all his life a dependent being. And this very dependence it is which lies at the bottom of all parental, filial, and conjugal ties. Without it, man would be immersed in selfish passions; would care for nobody; would respect nobody; would love nobody; and would be less social than the brutes, whose mutual dependence leads them to congregate for mutual safety. Of the truth of this position we conceive every individual has evidence within his own breast. And, that the same mutual dependence is designed, by the same Creator, to be extended to nations, is manifest from the facilities to intercourse which have been conferred upon man by the science of navigation, from the variety of soils and climates with which the earth has been enriched, and from the multiplicity of products peculiar to these. Had a mutual dependence between nations never been designed, it is quite probable that the quadrant and compass would never have been invented, or that the law of propelling forces would never have been so modified as to enable a ship to make way against an opposing wind.

Some people may perhaps reply, that the facility of intercourse between nations is only designed to enable each to procure, from the others, commodities which it cannot itself produce. But even here there would be established a mutual dependence, no less discreditable than any other: for, after all, it is only for articles of comfort or luxury that nations are mutually dependent upon one another. For the actual necessaries of life no nation ever has been, or ever can be, dependent upon a foreign country. The bulk of the food necessary for the support of men and cattle, and of the materials necessary for the clothing and fuel of the former, is too great to bear the expenses of a distant transportation; and hence we find that there is not a country on the face of the globe that does not produce the ordinary food and materials for clothing its population. In some countries, the bread of the people is wheat, rye, or corn; in others it is rice; in others fruits; in others the mandioca root. This last substance furnishes the bread of four millions of people in Brazil—a few only of whom are acquainted with wheat-flour, and with that only as a luxury. In some countries the ordinary clothing is of wool; in others of cotton; in others of flax or hemp; in others of skins; and in others of the bark of trees—and there is no nation that ever has imported any very material portion of its clothing. Notwithstanding all the clamor about foreign dependence, the United States has never, in any one year, exclusive of fine and high-priced goods, imported an amount of cotton and woollen clothing sufficient to cover one-twentieth part of her population; and it is very doubtful whether she would import a quantity equal to a tenth of the consumption of the country if all duties were abolished, and for the simple reason that *the household manufacturers* of the farmers, which have always prospered without protecting duties, can, as they always have done, carry on a successful competition, in the home-market, with foreign goods.

We trust, that, in the foregoing remarks, we have shown that, whilst a love of political independence is a commendable virtue in every patriot, a desire for commercial independence is a selfish, misanthropic, and anti-Christian passion, at variance with the dictates of common sense, and at war with the true interests, happiness, and prosperity, of a country.

A witty writer, under the signature of "Johnathan Swift," in the "Village Record," attempts to crack a joke upon Free Trade, and thinks he has the whole world in a nut-shell, as he triumphantly asks, in relation to the long-eared System—

"Do not the citizens of Chester County get their iron cheaper than ever before? Is not the price of sugar reduced one-half? Were they ever able to purchase cotton goods so low? Are not woollen cloths as reasonable as they were ever purchased? And, if these things are so, where is the tax?—where is the burden?"

If brother Jonathan will not take it amiss, we will also ask him some questions:

Do not the inhabitants of Chester County get their tea cheaper than ever before? Is not the price of coffee reduced one-half? Were they ever able to purchase spices so low? Are not wines as reasonable as they were ever purchased? Are not Plaister of Paris, chocolate, dye-woods, lamp-oil, raisins, saltpetre, and every article consumed in their families, with scarcely a single exception, and though produced in countries as far out of the reach of the American System as if they had come from the moon, cheaper now than they ever were before?

If he answers in the affirmative, and this he must do if he be an honest man, then let him point out some law, of nature or commerce, which should have exempted iron, sugar, and cotton and woollen cloths, from the common fate of *all commodities* in the known world. If he cannot do that, let him show how it is proved that one class of commodities have fallen by the operation of low duties or no duties at all, whilst another class can only be conceived as having fallen in price in consequence of high duties.

But, after, all brother Johnathan is not half as much of a wizard as he thought himself; and, if he wishes to know the why and the wherefore, we will let him into the secret.

The price of iron in Europe is $22 40 per ton, and it is here at $90 because the iron masters want $22,40 to $37 per ton for their iron more than it is worth.

The price of brown sugar in the West Indies is from 1½ to 3 cents a pound, and it is here 6 to 9, because the sugar planters want three cents per pound more for the sugar they raise than it is worth.

The price of common book and mull muslins, and callicoes, in England, is 8¼ cents a square yard, and it is here 20 cents, because the cotton manufacturers want 8¾ cents per sq. yard more for their fabrics than they are worth.

The price of coarse woollen cloth in England is $1 a yard, and here it is $2 and upwards because, the woollen manufacturers want from 45 per centum to 111 per centum more for their cloths than they are worth.

Does Jonathan want to know where is tax? We tell him, upon all the iron, sugar, and cotton and woollen goods, imported, it goes into the Treasury, and precisely to the amount we have stated; and upon all the iron, sugar, and cotton and woollen goods, of the same description, of domestic manufacture, consumed, it goes into the pockets of the monopolists, and either increase their wealth, or saves them from loss—and here consists the burden. Is Jonathan answered?

From the Salem Gazette.

Had Mr. Clay been seriously disposed to bring the agitating question of the Tariff to an end by an equitable compromise, he would have proposed an equalization of duties on all articles whatever. But he has taken his stand "on the brink the very verge" of despotism, for that system is but little removed from despotism which would inflict a burthen on the country of perhaps sixty millions annually to accrue principally to the benefit of a comparatively insignificant number of individuals. It is time, then for the Free Trade Party to take their stand; and they should take a stand that will be sanctioned by the purest principles of political economy, that will bear the test of experience, and become more extended where good common sense dissipates the clouds of delusion which speculators and demagogues have thrown over this subject. It should be based on precisely the same course of reasoning and the same rules by which every inteligent citizen conducts his own private concerns.—These are, to avail ourselves of the cheapest market for supplies, and to arrange the burthens which may be necessary, so as to be least onerous to the burthened. To carry out these principles, the advocates of Free Trade must take a directly opposite position to that of Mr. Clay; for the mode by which our supplies will be most cheaply obtained and our burthens of taxation most alleviated will be by abolishing all duties on every article which is, or can be produced in this country, and by levying the whole revenue necessary to the support of Government on foreign luxuries that cannot be produced here. All the requirements of the Treasury may be readily supplied by a very moderate duty on silks, spices, brandies, and the better kinds of wines, linens, laces, &c. It is perfectly evident, that all, that would be paid on these articles, would be what was actually paid as revenue, and would therefore be paid for the good of all. But as we have seen in the case of woollens, whenever duties are paid on articles which are also manufactured at home, the country pays the same amount on the same quantity to the manufacturer as to the Government, and may therefore be loaded with five or ten times the amount of the nominal impost.

By adopting the mode of raising a revenue exclusively from foreign productions, we place every interest in this country on an equal footing—we look for protection only to our own enterprize and industry and skill, and to God and nature. If we have natural or physical advantages, that is, advantages of position, of soil or climate, there is intelligence enough among us to avail ourselves of them; if we are but equal in these respects, our own extraordinary exertions will ensure us extraordinary success—if we are inferior, we shall not be guilty of the folly of attempting to force on our pursuits against the irresistible power of natural causes.

Nor should the advocates of Free Trade despair of success. The views of the majority may not yet be sufficiently extended to embrace this doctrine—a portion of the people may not as yet be able to look beyond the immediate interest of the day to that grand national benefit of which all would be sharers and the share to each greater than any temporary inconvenience he might experience. But with the advantages we now possess in this country, freedom from debt and therefore well situated to make the experiment, abundance of schools, and therefore the certainty of more enlightened views, and extended commerce and therefore the cultivation of more liberal intercourse, and feeling, as regards foreign countries, the opponents of restriction and monopoly have every thing to hope. Their surest pledge of final success, however, will be found in the very system which the Tariff party seems determined to force on the country, for it will not succeed, either in its object of revenue or protection. The smuggler will be the only importer—he will pocket the first and in connexion with the undue competition which the establishment of the system will induce, will destroy the last. Their plans being thus defeated they will see at last that the true interest of manufacturers of every branch of business is best promoted by being left to its own resources, and to the skill and industry of those who undertake them.

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS.

A short pithy Memorial to Congress is now in circulation in this city, in favor of an equalization of the duties upon all goods not now free. It has received the signatures of a number of respectable citizens not heretofore known as the friends of Free Trade; and it is the opinion of the gentlemen who have taken the trouble to procure signers, founded upon the indications which have appeared, that the friends of Free Trade are more numerous in this city than either friends or foes have heretofore imagined. The following is a copy of the

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of the Subscribers, citizens of Pennsylvania, respectfully sheweth:

That the approaching extinction of the Public Debt renders it necessary, in their opinion, to reduce the revenue to the exigencies of the Government upon the following principles:

1st. That all duties shall be estimated upon the actual cost of commodities, and not upon any minimum or other assumed valuation.

2dly. That the rate of duty on all articles, not now duty free, shall be equalized so that luxuries and other expensive articles, consumed only by the *rich*, shall not be admitted at a less rate of duty than those commodities that are necessary for the comfort of the *poor*.

3dly. That the new Tariff shall take effect on the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Your Memorialists believe that an adjustment of the Tariff, on the foregoing simple principles, would harmonize those interests which seem now to be in conflict—would re-place all branches of industry upon a safe and permanent foundation—and, by equalizing the burdens of the people, would perpetuate the blessings of our Union.

Bost. Con.

The Boys and the Frogs.—Every body remembers the wise and sensible speech which the spokesman of the frogs made to the boys who were pelting them in the pond: "What is sport to you is death to us." The moral of this fable appears to be lost upon the great body of the American People. The interests of the consumers of goods are as different from those of the monopolists, as were the interests of the frogs and the boys—and yet, instead of looking upon the pelters as did the frogs, as the enemies of their comfort, they regard them as benefactors. The frogs claimed the right of protecting against violence—the boys usurped the power of maltreating the frogs.

In the New York Tariff Convention Address, there is observable throughout, from one end to the other, a steady watchfulness of the interests of the monopolists. It speaks of 'the unequal competition' of foreign nations as an evil to this country, because the effect of it may be to enable ninety-nine consumers to get articles cheap. It calls the legislative favor, extended to a dozen branches of industry, the protection of the industry of the whole nation; and it never enters into their views, that, what is sport to the monopolists, is death to the consumers. *ib.*

The speech of Mr. Dickerson, in the Senate, commenced on our second page today, contains two of the most important admissions which the friends of Free Trade could have desired. One is, that duties are taxes—and the other is, that so great were the natural advantages of this country for manufactures, during our colonial state, that it required the legislative power of the British Government to *keep them down*. And yet we are now told that protecting duties are requisite to sustain branches of industry, at this time firmly established, which, in our infancy, required a force to keep them from growing up. *ib.*

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 20.

The Senate spent about one hour in the consideration of Executive Business; after which,, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing resumed. and concluded his remarks in its support.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Appropriation bills, received from the House, on Monday, were *passed*.—At one o'clock, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Miller spoke two hours in opposition to it, when he gave away to a motion to adjourn.

Thursday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill repealing the laws establishing brevet rank in the Army; also a bill to increase the number of Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up after the morning bussiness, and Mr. Miller concluded his speech in opposition to it.

Friday, Feb. 24.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Governor of Virginia, transmitting the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that Commonwealth, on the subject of the removal of the remains of George Washington from Mount Vernon. Some private bills were acted, on, and, at one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, after which they adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday Feb. 18.

The resolution directing the President of the United States to procure the execution of a pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol was agreed to; Yeas 114, Nays 30. At an early hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, *et al.* A prolonged discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Carson, Tracy, Carne, Muhlenberg, Hoffman, Pearce, McDuffie, Sutherland, E. Everett, Kerr and Camigeleng, participated. At four o'clock the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize and require the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and settle the claims of the citizens of the State of Georgia, against the Creek tribe of Indians, for depredations committed between the years 1826 and 1830. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to release the title of the United States to the site of Fort Gosport in the State of New York. A joint resolution was adopted for an adjournment of the two Houses, from the 21st to the 23d instant.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

Mr. Irvin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, (as modified by the mover,) calling on the President for part of the Treaty concluded with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the year 1830, &c. Mr. Everett again modified his resolution, directing the Committee on the Public Lands to elicit the information, which seemed to be the object of the original enquiry. The resolution, thus modified, was agreed to, Yeas 92, Nays 77. At an early hour the House adjourned over to Thursday.

Thursday Feb. 23.

Mr. Clayton submitted a resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the transactions of the Bank of the United States, with power to send for persons and papers. It was postponed until Monday next. A bill defining the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas, was passed. The House spent some time in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the bill making appropriations for the army for the year 1832, and the general appropriation bill for 1832. Various amendments were adopted, when the Committee rose, reported the bills, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 24.

Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to re-organize the United States corps of Marines. At an early hour, the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur. An animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Carson, Wickliffe, Drayton, Doddridge, McDuffie, White of Louisana, Pearce, Howard, E. Everett, Burges, and Wilde, participated. On motion of Mr. Watmough the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THE WORLD IN A NUTSHELL.

The Moravian Brethren are soliciting aid in behalf of their settlement at Barbadoes which suffered to a large amount by the late hurricane in that Island.——In the 21st Congress, Connecticut had 38 of her natives on the floor of the House, although only entitled to six representatives—that's emigration to some purpose.——A writer in one of the daily papers recommends cutting down the Lombardy poplars to furnish fuel for the poor; this would indeed be poor fuel.——Governor Wolf has appointed a new batch of Justices of the Peace. Why is the term batch applied here? Because they are dough until finished and afterwards *grow crusty*.——The envoy of the United States in Holland had caused overtures to be made in the name of his Government to the Belgian Ministry, to learn the basis on which the Belgian Government would be inclined to conclude a Treaty of Commerce with United States.——A correspondent of the washington Globe mentions the name of Andrew Stevenson as worthy to be enrolled among the candidates of Vice Presidency.——"*Sir Ralph Esler*" is the title of a new novel on the eve of publication by Leigh Hunt. Miss Landon's novel of Romance and Reality, was announced as published in London in the latter part of December.——The Washington Globe apologises to Mr. Adams for associating his name with Messrs Clay and Webster—save us from our friends!——The recent anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns has been celebrated in various places throughout the country, with a more than ordinary degree of felicity.——The Small pox prevails to a considerable extent ot Pittsburg. In many instances it has proved fatal.——Experiments have been made with cotton whale line, which prove that it fully answers all the purposes of that heretofore made of hemp.——The Chambersburg stage on its way to Pittsburg missed its road on North mountain after night; and was precipitated down a steep bank fifty feet, and broken to atoms—two passengers in it escaped unhurt.——The whole number of births in London during the year 1831 was 28,368—deaths 25,337.——Accounts from Jamaica give a most deplorable account of the condition of that place. The negroes 15,000 strong and well armed, had entire possession of the interior and were laying every thing waste——An action was lately brought in Paris by the Gazette de France against the Constitutionnel, for defamation, The court dismissed the complaint with costs, on the ground that defamation cannot exist in the reproaches addressed by the editor of one political journal to the of another political journal.——Accounts have been received from the Red Sea to the 12th of July. The country about there had suffered greatly from sickness, scurvy, fever, and cholera morbus. The latter was particularly dreaded, as the strongest and healthiest men were carried off in twelve hours. At Mecca, and in the Hadee country, 45,000 souls were carried off in one month. The violent rains had produced great damage in Arabia. Half of Suez had been washed away. The locusts covered the water for miles and miles.——An important Commercial Decree has been published by the Emperor of Russia, setting forth the wants of his Treasury, and the consequent necessity of large additional duties upon imported goods. The increase is said to amount to twelve and one-half per centum.——In Erie Pa. as two men were standing together in an old frame store a mass of ice suddenly fell from the top of a large building adjoining and crushing the store buried the men in the ruins. The recovery of one is considered doubtful.——A colored man at newark, was found dead in his bed-room on Friday morning last. He retired to bed the night previous apparently in good health, and the next morning was found dead in his bed, with a whisky flask by his side. It supposed he died in fit, brought on him by intoxication.——The wheeling Gazetterecords the loss of seven steamboats on the breaking up of the Ohio.——The death of Gen. Bermudez is confirmed by a late arrival from Venezuela. Francisco Antonia Carrera is mentioned as his assassin.——The Count de Posse, the friend kinsman, and companion in arms of Napolean, lately committed suicide in the Texas Territory, in a fit of despondency, by shooting himself with a pistol at each ear.——Mr. Hodgson has arrived in Washington from Constantinople: he brings the treaty negociated with Turkey.——Private advices from Brussels, state that the long talked of marriage between King Leopold and a daughter of Louis Phillip, is about to be accomplished.

Cost of the Polish Campaigns.—It results from official dates, that the losses of the Russian army, either on a field of battle, or in lazarettos, and hospitals, have amounted to 18,000 men. In this enumeration, the capture of Warsaw alone appears, to have cost 30,640 lives!

The number of Poles at present in banishment amounts to 62,000.

The Slave Trade.—The Fair Rosamond and the Black Joke, tenders to the Dryad frigate, have captured three vessels which had originally 1100 slaves on board, but of which they succeeded in taking only 306 to Sierra Leone. It appears the Fair Rosamond had captured a lugger, with 106 Africans, and shortly afterwards saw the Black Joke in chase of two other luggers; she joined in the pursuit, but the vessls succeeded in getting into the Bonny River, and landed 600 slaves before the tenders could take possession of them. They found on board only 200, but ascertained that the rascals in command of the slaves, had thrown overboard 180 slaves manacled together, four of whom only were picked up. Such scoundrels as these should be tired for piracy. —*Hamp. Telegraph.*

Arrest for debt.—It appears from the affidavits which are officially filed, that in two years and a half 70,000 persons have been arrested for debt in and about London, the law expenses of which have amounted to upwards of half a million.

By accounts from Malta it appears that preparations were making by the officers of the garrison and of the fleet, for an entertainment to be given on the 2d of November to Sir Walter Scott and his daughter.

Lord Brougham is no longer a regular contributor of the Edinburgh Review, but he is known to have sent articles to the daily papers in favor of Reform, taking care however, to have them copied by another hand before they were sent.

Duel.—At day break on thursday morning, a meeting took place in the Lammas, between a Mr. B——and a Mr. A——, the latter a forigner, originating, we understand, from a love affair. As the parties were about to take their station, a carpenter, who happened to be crossing a field, approached the spot, and perceiving what was going forward, solicited their patronage as an undertaker, should either fall. At these proffered services of the stranger, the friends as well as the principals began to look blue on the subject; and after a consultation, the affair was amicably arranged by their shaking hands, & a present of two sovereigns made to the carpenter and the gunsmith (who had attended with the requisites,) not to disclose the affair.

From the New Orleans Courier.

A Washington correspondent, in describing Mr. Clay's *grand display* upon the tariff, and detailing, with "ecstatic throbs," the numerous *impressive* incidents which occured in the course of its delivery, notes, as a circumstance of "pith and moment," the following *exquisite* Pantomime or dumb show, played off by Mr. Webster:

"I was," says he, "gratified to see the pleasure which beamed on the expressive countenance of Mr. Webster, who sat close to Mr. Clay, and who gave frequent and not to be mistaken indications of the entire gratification with which he listened to the exposition made by Mr. Clay."

"Ye Gods!"
"Jay-bird sat upon de limb,
He wink at me and I wink at him."

What a thrilling spectacle—a fair treat to the American systemites—to see their two great champions, thus nodding and winking and blinking at each other. None of your shy, stolen glances—the timid ogling of lovers—but a downright *glowing* stare, and a hearty, "frequent" shake of their "knowledge boxes"—or, as the classic poet would say, "their domes of thought."

Its effect upon the adience must have been *prodigious*—as Domine Sampson would say. Alexander, when his brows were bound with laurels gathered in every clime, when surrounded by the spoils of a conquerred world, in the midst of Asiatic pomp and revelry, does not exhibit so sublime a spectacle, when, in the language of the poet, he

"Assume the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres."

The grave wondered at the unfathomable tho'ts divine, which thus tossed their frail tenement about, like a reed in the fitful wind gust—the lovers of the "poetry of motion" were tempted to exclaim, "alacady!"—while the wags, the votaries of flash and fun, who be without souls of "impassioned mould," and incapable of appreciating aright the moral sublimities of the "God-like man," found much to excite their risibilities, and relieve the tedium of Mr. Clay's political *allapodridia*. Mr. Webster "listened with *entire* gratification;" his "expressive countenance *beamed*" with *delight*; the correspondent was "gratified," and all, with pricked ears, open mouths, and up-stretched necks, leaned towards the "great orator," save Mr. Benton, who showed himself

"A stoic of the woods, a man without a"—*nod*:

He had the audacity to preserve a stiff neck—neither

"Nodding nor winking,
Leering nor blinking;"

But occasionally glancing over a newspaper, even in the midst of the mighty spell, which rested upon all around. For this *non chalance*, the National Journal takes him to task very handsomely. His must be a proud and wayward spirit, truly, that could refuse to bow at such a moment. In the kindness and guilty partiality of fortune, it is reserved, probably, for the citizens of Washington to be regaled with a repetition of this luscious treat. Upon the principle of "I tickle you and you tickle me," Mr. Clay will feel bound to wink, and nod, and give other "not to be mistaken indications" of his "entire gratification," when Mr. Webster shall make his speech upon the tariff, which will be very shortly, we persume.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following extract of a letter dated.

"LIMA, Nov. 19. 1831.

"In my last I forgot to mention that a dreadful earthquake took place at Arica on the evening of the 9th at nine o'clock, which nearly reduced all the houses to a state of ruin. In Tacna the walls of nearly all the houses are cracked, and one fell in.—The distance between Arica and Tacna is about 14 leagues. A place called Locombo, about 12 leagues to the north of Arica is said to have been levelled to the ground. The shock was also felt at Islay and Arequipa—but was not felt here. Gen. Riva, Aguero, who was President of Peru in 1828, and banished to Chili, returned here from Valparaiso on board of an English man of war, and was well received. He has come to stand his trial as to his having carried on an intrigue with the Spaniards—and if he is acquitted and found innocent, he will probably demand to be reinstated. The difficulties between Bolivia and this country will probably be amicably adjusted, as preliminaries of peace have been agreed upon. The Peruvian ships of war Liberator and Congress, of which the crews had mutinied and gone to Bolivia, have been restored by the Colivians. Congress has dissolved without annulling the prohibitory decress, and we shall remain crippled for two years. But it is hoped that General Gammara may make some modifications under his own responsibility to meet the exigencies of the treasury department."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.

We learn with great pleasure that the first tract of the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road was completed on Saturday evening last, and that the passenger cars passed *from the wharf at New Castle to the wharf at Frenchtown*, thus establishing the fact of the line of communication being perfect. It is intended to open the road for the regular conveyance of the steam boat passengers between this city and Baltimore on the first of March.

U. S. Gaz.

Bank of the U. S.—By statements submitted to Congress, the condition of this institution has been fully exhibited.—The amount of stock held by foreigners, is 84,055 shares—equal, without premium, to $8,405,500. There are 195,620 shares held by citizens of the United States. The amount of bills discounted on personal security is 48,758,000, and bills of exchange 16,691,000. The specie on hand Jan. 1st 1832. at the Bank and its branches was about $7,000,000.

South Carolina owns four millions of stock—more than any other State, except Pennsylvania. *Telescope*

The following pathetic anecdote is told of Garrick, in relation to his personation of Lear:—He was moved to attempt this sublime part by an incident in itself exceedingly affecting. He had become acquainted with a man, whom he greatly esteemed, in Leman-street, Goodman's fields. This old gentleman had an only daughter, about two years old, of whom he was dotingly fond; one day, as he stood by an open window dandling and caressing the child, it suddenly sprung from his arms, and falling into a flagged area was killed on the spot. His mind instantly deserted him,—he stood at the window delirious, wild, and full of woe: the neighbors come flocking to the house, they took up the body and delivered it to him, thinking it might break the spell of his grief; but it had no effect, his senses were fled, and he continued bereft, filling the streets with most piercing lamentations. As he was in good circumstances, his friends allowed him to remain in his house, under two keepers appointed by Dr. Monroe, and Garrick went frequently to see the distracted old man, whose whole time was passed in going to the window, and there fondling in fancy with his child; after seemingly caressing it for some time he appeared as if he dropped it, and immediately burst into the most heart-piercing cries of anguish and sorrow; then he would sit down with his eyes fixed on one object, at times looking slowly around, as if to implore compassion. It is said that from this hint Garrick formed his unparalleled scene of the madness of Lear, over the body of Cordelia.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT COELUM.

SALISBURY,

MARCH 12, 1832

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.
Election in 1832.

All those indebted to this Office for Subscriptions, Job-Work, or Advertising are requested to settle the same. All monies due us can be transmitted through the post-office at our risk.

RESPECT TO GOV. STOKES.

On monday evening last Gov. Stokes arrived in town on his way from the seat of government to his residence in Wilkes. On Tuesday morning the following letter was handed to him:

Salisbury, March 1832.

SIR:

The citizens of Salisbury, having the utmost veneration and respect for your private character and faithful public services, have deputed us a committee on their behalf to invite you to a public dinner to be given at such time as will suit your convenience. We hope that you will gratify their wishes.

Yours, very respectfully,
ROBT. McNAMARA,
L. MITCHELL
L. BINGHAM
BURTON CRAIGE
W: JEFFERSON JONES.
Committee.

His Excellency,
MONTFORT STOKES.

The following is the Governor's reply:

Salisbury, 6th Feb'y. 1832.

GENTLEMEN

I have this moment received your very polite note offering me in behalf of the citizens of Salisbury, a public dinner at such time as I may appoint.

Nothing could give me more satisfaction than to partake of the hospitality of my former fellow citizens of Salisbury.—But engagements which I did not foresee and which I could not postpone or neglect, had detained me at Raleigh four weeks longer than I had contemplated at the time of the adjournment of the Assembly.

It is known to all, that the spring terms of the Circuit Courts have commenced, and it is necessary to a proper and correct decision of the cases of those who appeal from the *justice* of the law to the *mercy* of the Executive, that I should be at my official station before the close of the circuit courts; this will leave me but a short time to remain at my residence in Wilkes.

Be so good as to accept for yourselves and the citizens of Salisbury, my most grateful acknowledgements for this mark of their respect.

I am, gentlemen, with the most respectful consideration,

Your obedient servant,
M. STOKES.

Messrs. R. McNAMARA,
L. MITCHELL
L. BINGHAM
BURTON CRAIGE
W: JEFFERSON JONES.

☞ We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. A. Rencher for the report of the committee of ways and means upon the subject of the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. It is at the service of any of our friends who wish to see it.

☞ We would call the attention of our friends to the Prospectus of the "Harbinger" which will be found in another column of our paper. A paper purely literary (and such the "Harbinger" promises to be) is a great *desideratum* in North Carolina. The literary and moral character of the State will doubtless be much promoted by a paper of the kind it purposes to be, if well conducted. We need scarcely add our warmest wishes for the success of the undertaking.

The Prospectus of the "Saturday Bulletin" a large family paper will be found under the appropriate head. It is a cheap and valuable paper.

We learn with feelings of deep concern, that the executive finds much difficulty in employing suitable engineers for making the necessary surveys, for the central, and Fayetteville Rail-Roads.

Some of the Northern Editors and letter writers still talk about resorting to "*force*," if the Southern people will not acquiesce in the nefarious practices of an interested majority in Congress—if they will not hush their opposition to the Tariff, internal improvements and other infractions of the Federal constitution. *Resort to force* in this free country, at this day? The bloodiest despot that ever sat upon a throne would not dare say more. It is time for the people to look to this—it is time for them to look at the terms by which they hold their liberties—it is time that they should religiously adhere to the plain terms of the instrument by which they are held. We hope for the love of Union and for the preservation of our political liberty, that we shall hear no more such impotent threats.

☞ A Mr. Tibbits for himself and associates has applied to the legislature of New York, for a charter for a bank to be located in the city of New-York with a capital of $35,000,000!

The papers are filled with accounts of a tremendous flood in the Ohio River. It has overflown and destroyed property to a large amount.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TO The ORIGINAL JACKSON MEN.

The writer of this is not an "eleventh hour" Jackson man; not one of those who did all they could in word and action to defeat the old General in the contest of 1824, and afterwards turned in his favor because they found he would be elected in spite of all they could say, or do—No! I have been consistent—in common with the other original Jackson Men, I supported him in 1824, and again in 1828,—I supported him *on principle*, and I will continue to do so.—Nor, am I of that class, who go for every measure, or for every man, merely because it may be reported that General Jackson is for such a measure, or for such a man;—such subserviency may suit slaves and sycophants, but not independent free-men;—I admire Genl. Jackson much, but I admire the *constitution* and the *rights of the people* still more.

Occupying this ground, I think it will not be deemed impertinent in me occasionally to address a few observations to my early associates "the original Jackson Men,"—and to remind them of things that may have sliped from some of their memories—I propose at present to call their attention to a few observations on

THE REJECTION OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

The Constitution of the United States. 2d Art.—2d Sec. reads as follows:—"He (the President,) shall NOMINATE, and *by* and *with the advice and consent* of the SENATE, shall appoint Ambassadors, and other public Ministers," &c.

Thus it is plain, that the President, no matter who he be, Gen. Jackson, or Gen. Washington, cannot appoint Ambassadors, without the *advice* and *consent* of the SENATE; and of course it must follow that the SENATE have the right either to *give* or to *withhold* that consent as they may deem proper.

Is this not a wise and proper check on the President?—The framers of the Constitution so intended it, and so it has ever been considered by all parties and at all times, *untill since the rejection of Martin Van Buren.* During the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, that genuine Republican, he *nominated* W. SHORT for an important foreign mission,—the Senate for reasons satisfactory to themselves rejected MR. SHORT;—and, what then?—Why Mr. Jefferson said no more about it, but nominated some one else more acceptible to the Senate, and Mr. Short was soon forgotten. The fact is, under every administration from the origin of the Government down to the present time, it has some times happened that the President's nominations have been rejected, and the matter soon passed over and was forgotten. Even during the first year of the present administration, several of Genl. Jacksons nominations were rejected, and one or two by overwhelming majorities,—while several others, were carried *only* by the casting vote of the Vice President—and, yet we heard no extraordinary stir about it. The Senate acted on grounds satisfactory to themselves, and they had to answer to their respective states, and their own consciences for their conduct.

But it would seem, we have reached a new era in our Government;—*Martin Van Buren*, has been rejected, and by this act, the Senate have committed the unpardonable sin.

If the Senators who voted against *Van Buren*, were the basest men who ever lived, they could not be worse abused than they have been by the Van Buren presses.

They have been accused of *treason* and called *traitors*,—and why? Because, they have thought proper, in the exercise of their constitutional duties, to vote against the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN.

We call the dispassionate consideration of our readers, for a moment to some of the *threats* and *denunciations*, thrown out by the *Van Buren* presses in consequence of the rejection of their Idol.

Scarcely had the news of his rejection gone forth, when we see a correspondent of the Globe, formally propose, to "cut down" the Senate,—that is, to take away all power from that *Body*, and give it to the President. The Globe itself half-way sanctioned this outrageous project.

In our own state,—yes, in unassuming North Carolina, we see a writer in the "Star," call the Senate "Traitors" for voting against *Martin Van Buren*, and, the Editors of the "Constitutionalist" use similar language. The Senate Traitors! and for what? why, for doing what the Constitution gives them the right and power to do, and, what has often been done by their predecessors.

But this is not all. In the City of New York, is published a paper by the name of the "New York Courier & Enquirer,"—this paper is, what is called the organ of Mr Van Buren, and speaks his sentiments. In one of the last numbers of this paper, it is gravely declared that the period is not far distant when a *revolution* in our government must take place, *that is*, that certain changes must be made, which I say, will amount to a complete *revolution* in the Government. What are these changes? That the Senate, shall have no check on the Executive;—that they shall no longer be the representatives of the States, but be appointed in a different manner,—that they shall be appointed for two years only, and in short that the Constitution shall be *revolutionized*, and, why all this?—why this overthrow of our Republican system? We answer, because the Senate rejected *Martin Van Buren*. People of North Carolina, "original Jackson Men," are you ready to sacrifice the constitution, to gratify the revenge of *Martin Van Buren* and his worshippers.

And who is *Martin Van Buren*, that every thing must be overthrown on his account? We will tell you:—

He is the same man, who in 1824 by intrigue, and management cheated the people out of their choice,—out of the election of Andrew Jackson,—who, *then* spoke of Genl. Jackson as the worst man in existence.

He is the same man, who, *after* 1824, when he found that Genl. Jackson, was likely to be elected, turned about and all at once became a great Jackson Man.

He is the same man who voted for the *Tariff* of 1828, a measure which is now ruining the Southern States,—taking away the substance of the people, and making us hewers of wood, and drawers of water to the rich manufacturers at the North.

He is the same man, who has successfully managed to scatter fire-brands among the Jackson party, and whose aim for some years past has been to introduce the discipline of *New York* politics into the affairs of the general government.

This is the man! and, we are now called on to reward him by making him Vice-President, and that too with the view of getting him into the Presidential chair.

We are told by his leading friends, that he *must* be made Vice-President, *nolens, volens*, that is, whether the people will or not.

One thing is consoling in all these doings, scarcely one *original Jackson Man* is acting a prominent part in them; they all come from the "eleventh hour men," and for those who never were Jackson men;—they however hope to mislead the *real* Jackson Republicans, by an overated zeal for Genl. Jackson, and thus carry their point. But the people are not such fools as they take them to be, and, they may plan and scheme as much as they please, they never can make Martin Van Buren either President, or V. President of the U. States.

AN ORIGINAL JACKSON MAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor,

In your last paper I saw some remarks of "Anti-Quackery" against Steam Doctors, to which I shall make a brief reply. "Anti-Quackery" seems to view his subject as a very important one, and effects entire security against the encroachments of "empiricks" and yet strange to tell, he lays aside the nobler weapons of reason and argument, for burlesque and ridicule; strange weapons indeed for so learned a man. He very courteously speaks of "fanatics" and denounces Steam Doctors as such. Now if I understand what ought to be the object of his communication, it should be a plain address to the understanding of the community, and if he does not consider the whole community as "fanatics" why does he deal in empty assertions instead of argument;—the community expects reason and argument from so learned a man as "Anti-Quackery" and requires reasonable proof of the superiority of his System of Practice. This is the issue between us, and if truth be with "Anti-Quackery" his dignity as one of the learned faculty, would certainly be better preserved, in the estimation of a free and enlightened people, by plainly attempting to prove the superiority of his course of Practice, than by denouncing those who differ with him as "fanatics." "Anti-Quackery" speaks of "full grown Doctors in a few days" and accounts it passing strange by the use of Lobelia and Steam, to effect what learned men can do with mercury, &c. Now we believe that vegetable medicines are the best and most natural cure, for the diseases incident to human nature, and that experience is the only sure test of the properties of any medicine. It is by experience we know that a certain quantity of Calomel will produce a certain effect and if not cautiously used, will produce fatal effects, and if a vegetable medicine is found by experience to have better effects than Calomel, with fewer or none of its evils, why not use it? it might be useful even in the hands of a Steam Doctor. The true question however is, have the medical properties of vegetables, been so developed as that they ought to supersede the use of Calomel and that the plants which nature has furnished us have such qualities. I have no doubt, and whether such vegetables have been discovered is not unbecoming the serious investigation of "Anti-Quackery." If we compare our construction and health with that of past generations, when the simple medicines of nature were used, we have reason to lament the use of mineral preparations, and their greatly preponderating evils. Again, "Anti-quackery" invokes the aid of the civil law, the usual invocations of Deceivers and tyrants. Truth needs not the arm of power, for her protector, she is always best supported by the plain discovery of experience in our profession. If any new medicine is introduced and recommended as having extraordinary qualities, the surest way would always to be to wait the test of experience, and if found to have such properties to adopt the use of it. It was by experience that Anti-Quackery" come to his knowledge of the properties of Calomel, and if truth be with him why require aid of the Law. In this he certainly betrays a tyranical spirit, & a consciousness of professional weakness. If he had the learning and skill of which he boasts, why fear illiterate men, and why call on the strong arm of the law for protection. If his learning and deep researches cannot protect him against encroachments of empirics, he certainly ought to sink with his delusion; when a man is sick all he wants is to be restored to health, and he cares not by what means, whether by Lobelia or Calomel, and if the Steam Doctor, can collect from the simple vegetables of nature, medicines which will produce this desirable effect better than the chemical preparations of minerals, let them be used, and let every wise and humane man cease to invoke the protection of the law, against such a practice. To friend Gamma, I would say pretty much what I have said to "Anti-Quackery." He appears to be a critic as well as a member of "Anti's" school and although, I cannot give him much more praise as a Doctor than Anti, still I will not deny his abilities as a critic, and his tact, in drawing the attention from the main subject by a trifling quibling on words. His philological abilities on account of his great learning may be superior to mine, and still I may have vegetable medicines superior to his mineral preparations. In conclusion I will say to friends "Anti" and Gamma, that unless they confine themselves to the main subject, and introduce reasons to prove their assertions, my efforts in future shall be entirely employed in proving to the community experimentally, that in sickness, the medicines of nature afford man more relief, than all the music of the Philologist, or jokes of the Humorist. STEAM DOCTOR.

FOREIGN

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Albany, Hawkins, New York from Havre, sailed on the 14th of Jan. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 18th inclusive, with commercial letters &c. These papers contain London dates of the 11th January.

Lord Chancellor Brougham has been confined with a slight attack of *English* Cholera.

We find no official statements of the progress of the Cholera in Great Britain.

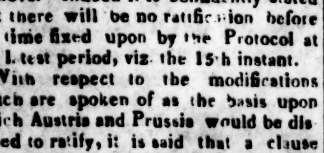
WAR RUMORS.—The reports which were circulated with avidity by the anti ministerial or war party, that not only Russia, but Prussia and Austria would refuse to sanction the articles of peace between Belgium and Holland as dictated by the Conference at London, continued to be rife in Paris. The London Courier of the 9th, has the following paragraph:—

Our readers will recollect that, about a fortnight ago, we stated that the influence of Russia had extended to another Great Power, and that serious doubts were entertained of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Belgium and Holland, agreed upon by the Conference. Circumstances have just occurred to convince us that we were perfectly well informed on the subject, and that if ratification should arrive either from Prussia or Austria it will be subject to so many modifications as to render it necessary to go through the whole affair de novo. Indeed it is confidently stated that there will be no ratification before the time fixed upon by the Protocol at the latest period, viz. the 15th instant.

With respect to the modifications which are spoken of as the basis upon which Austria and Prussia would be disposed to ratify, it is said that a clause must be added, modifying the 9th article relative to the navigation of the Dutch waters, rivers and canals by the Belgians, and that a declaration must be made defining the navigation of the Muese, where it passes through the town and fortress of Maestricht, so as to prevent future disputes—the object of these modifications being to respect the rights and dignity of the King of Netherlands. We hear also that Austria and Prussia decline to guarantee the annual payment by Belgium of the eight millions four hundred thousand gilders as their portion of the interest of the debt, on the ground of such a guarantee, implying a doubt of the integrity of King Leopold. Should these modifications be adopted, an extension of time must take place to enable the parties to complete the Treaty, or rather the Convention, for such would be its new character.

It appears by the private correspondence of the Journal du Havre, that the Moniteur of the 13th denied the report that refusals *had been* received from Prussia and Austria. But the writer coincides in opinion with the Courier that such delay will take place, as will produce embarrassment.

Hymeneal.



MARRIED, in Montgomery County, on the 29th ult. by John Allen, Esq., Mr. John McKaskell to Miss Elizabeth Allen. By the same on Thursday the 1st inst., Mr Macomb McQueen to Miss Nancy McKaskell.—All for JACKSON!

In Statesville, on Tuesday the 28th ult., Wm. F. Cowan, Esq. to Miss Ann Allison, daughter of Thomas Allison, Esq.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY MARCH, 10, 1832.

Cotton in seed		1.75 to 1. 87½
Clean do.		7½ to 7¾
Corn		25
Oats		20
Sugar		9 to 11
Coffee		18 to 20
Salt		$1. 12
Iron		5
Molasses		50
Beeswax		18
Tallow		8
Flour		$3. 25

CHERAW March 3, 1832.

Brandy, Peach	gal.	50
Apple		35 40
Bagging	yd.	16 20
Bacon	lb.	9 10
Cotton		8½ 9
Corn	bush.	50 55
Coffee	lb.	14 16
Flour (from Wag.)	bbl.	$4 $4 1-4
Molasses	gal.	37 1 2 45
Salt (in bulk)	bush.	75
Sugar		8 10
Whiskey	gal.	35 40
Wheat	bush.	75

AEROLAUT.

THIS celebrated horse will stand the present season, at Charlotte on Mondays and Tuesdays; at Joseph McGinnis' seven miles north of Charlotte on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and at Concord on Fridays and Saturdays. Six dollars will be charged for the season; four dollars for the single leap; eight dollars the insurance. THE PROPRIETOR.

Salisbury, March 12th 1832. 16tf

W. J. JONES

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practise in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court-House.

October 8th, 1831. 92tf

MAIL ROBBERY.

ON the 6th of January last, there was a letter Mailed at Mount Pisgah P. O. at the end of the route No. 2135, directed to Robert Dunaway Lancaster Court-House, Virginia and signed by George Flowers, which said letter contained the one half of a $50. U. S. bill No. 768, the right hand end of which is signed by S. Cheves President which is now in the possession of the said Flowers.—Also the right hand end of a $100 bill U. S. Paper No. 3960 the left hand end of which is signed by W. McIlvaine Cashr. which is also in the hands of said Flowers. The above mentioned letter has been taken out of the Mail Bag by some means—supposed by slipping the strap which confines it. A certain boy named Alfred Wallis who was mail carrier at the time and who has since absconded is supposed to be guilty of the offence. The said Wallis is about 16 years of age, light complexion and stout of his age. A reward of $50 will be given for his apprehension and prosecution to conviction. W. KERR, *P. M.*

Statesville, March 1832. 16tf

TAILORING!

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Sagueza, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he cuts out of 1 oz cloth and uses less trimmings than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

N B All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit.

16tf HORACE H. BEARD

Salisbury, 1832

Education.

THE Subscriber, having completed a regular course of classical and collegiate studies, has opened, and will continue, a school at Society Hill one mile west of Back Creek Church, Rowan County, N. C. in which he will give instruction, in the following branches—Reading, writing and Arithmatic;—English Grammer, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying and Trigonometry; Natural Philosophy, astronomy and Chemistry; Rhetoric and Logic, and all other branches usually taught in classical schools.

Tuition from $8 to $20 per annum according to the advancement of the pupil. Any person wishing to ascertain the subscriber's character and qualifications can apply to William King or Hugh T. Stewart Esq. of Iredell; Robert Gillespie, William Barr or Rev. A. Y. Lockridge of Rowan.

AMOS ANDREWS.

March 9th 1832. 3t16

N. B Boarding can be had in the most respectable families upon very moderate terms.

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 3rd of April next,

Nine Likely Negroes,

consisting of men women and children, belonging to the estate of Matthew Locke dec'd. for the purpose of distribution. A credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser's giving bond, with approved security.

HENRY GILES, *Admr.*

March 10th 1832. 3t16

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Rich'd. Gillespie, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims will present them, legally attested within the time, prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOS. G. GILLESPIE, *Ex'r.*

March 8th 1832. 3t16

State of North Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

February Session, A. D. 1832.

William Haden vs. David Maxwell	
Elhen Jenkins and his wife Letitia	Petition for
David Newton	Partition
Robt. G Haden and Jetither Marr.	

On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the said Robt. G. Haden and Jetither Marr appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury on the third Monday in May next, and shew cause if any they have why the petition of the said Wm. Haden shall not be granted, otherwise the same will be heard exparte and partition ordered accordingly,

6:20 JNO. GILES, *c. c.*

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON & RAIGE *will practice law* in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 69tf

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish a weekly newspaper at Chapel Hill, the village of the University of North Carolina, by the name of THE HARBINGER.

The plan has been already communicated to a number of gentlemen in different parts of the state, and we have been encouraged to the prosecution of it, by letters, not of approbation only, but of urgency. Some of the principal objects will be, with such talent as we can enlist, to diffuse literary information with correct taste; to press the importance of popular and academic education, and explain their best methods; discreetly, but with an independent freedom of stricture, to discuss subjects on which it is important to enlighten the public mind; to publish events and circumstances occurring among ourselves, that deserve notice; to exhibit science in popular forms that will solicit curiosity, and be generally intelligible; and to give a competent portion of the political and religious intelligence of the time, with a studious exclusion of all that is of a party character.

If we have not misapprehended public sentiment, an opinion has long existed, at least in many parts of our state, that a publication of this nature was properly to be expected from the site of its university, the express purpose of which is to cultivate and diffuse valuable and practical knowledge, as it is already treasured up, and is constantly increasing with the progress of time.

To conduct such a paper, will require the whole time, talent and diligence of an editor that will rank high in ability. For some time past we have been intent upon discovering a gentleman of this description who might consent to undertake it. Such a character, we fully believe, has been happily found in Mr. William B. Chittenden, by profession an advocate in the city of New York. He is originally of our southern country, being a native of Virginia, and having been educated in one of the colleges of that state. We think we may venture to commend him to the public confidence, as qualified for the task of conducting the Harbinger.

An estimate has been made by a gentleman practically informed, comprehending every article of expense in furnishing and sustaining the necessary establishment with the admission of nothing supernumary. From this it appears that the publication can be commenced, provided 1200 subscribers can be obtained, for the first two years. If these terms, then shall be effected within a few weeks, we shall make the necessary dispositions as speedily as possible, and the issue of our first number will give notice of the beginning of the year for which the subscription is made.

It is a common complaint with the publishers of periodical works, that punctuality in remittance is less apt to be consulted in this than in most other species of business. The one now proposed, we can assure the public, will be wholly without profit to any one, except the necessary remuneration to the editor, and to those he shall employ for the mechanical execution of the work. We set up no claims to the credit of liberality in making sacrifices. But should the present plan pass into operation, we think it not improbable that emergencies may easily happen, calling upon us imperiously to aid the establishment through temporary difficulty. With the certainty that we are to derive from it no emolument, we cannot balance an equal certainty that we may not sustain pecuniary loss. A periodical paper in all its movements must by the very terms run against time, and every experienced and reflecting man knows the truth expressed by Doctor Johnson, that he who enters the lists with time for his antagonist, must toil with diligence not to find himself beaten. Every one who favours the Harbinger with his patronage, we hope will do it with presence of mind to the importance of fidelity in his remittance. On this the establishment must depend for its support. The editor with his assistants, whether they shall succeed or not, in fulfilling the expectations of the public, will give one pledge at least, that if there be disappointment, it shall not be chargeable to relaxation of effort on their part. It is their intention so to conduct the business, that their accounts of receipts and disbursements may satisfy every one, that they ask no more from their subscribers than is really necessary for its support. Frank explanation they will be ever ready to give, and in such a manner as we may venture to pledge shall be satisfactory.

We would not enlarge on the qualities of the publication we proffer, even to excite in the bosoms of our fellow citizens a disposition to give it countenance and support, lest while consulting that object, we might seem to expose ourselves to the charge of making vain promises, or raise expectations too high for us to fulfil. But that a paper of such a character as has perhaps been already imaged in the mind of our readers, is desirable in our state, we cannot but think few will deny.

One reason why the subscription is high at first, is the necessity of furnishing the printing establishment as an outfit. The cost of this will not be less than seven hundred and fifty dollars, it may possibly be something more. The continuance of this as a durable capital, will explain the probability that the subscription of the first year, the paper may be continued at four dollars per annum, if not a less sum.

It still remains to inform our friends, that the gentleman to whom we look to be our editor, having become successfully established in his professional practice in the city of New-York, cannot feel himself justified in relinquishing his prospects, unless a pledge can be given that the paper shall be sustained for two years. If his services are to be secured, it must be by a competent number of subscriber at five dollars for the first year, and possibly four or less for the second.

It is now to be determined after this explanation, whether the publication we propose shall be patronized by a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant its commencement. We request of those gentlemen to whom this prospectus is sent, and of others who may be disposed to promote the object, and they will consent to act for us in obtaining subscribers, either themselves personally, or by some friend who may be willing to undertake the task. And we would hope that these papers may be returned by mail, or some other conveyance, in the course of a month, that the question may be resolved as early as possible, whether the plan we propose is to pass into operation or not.

CONDITIONS SUMMARILY STATED.

1. The payment from each subscriber will be five dollars in advance, and five dollars and a half if not in made till after six months from the time of subscription, for the first year. For the second year, it will not be more, possibly it may be less than four dollars in advance, and four dollars and a half after six months.

2. The date of the first paper sent to a subscriber will be considered as the beginning of the year for which he subscribes.

3. The paper will be issued once a week, on a folio sheet, with good type, and not more than two columns allowed to advertisements.

4. We cannot stipulate at present that the publication shall commence, unless 1200 subscribers shall be obtained for two years.

5 All letters addressed post paid, to "The Harbinger," at Chapel Hill, N Carolina.

These are such terms as we are able to offer, after having employed our best efforts upon the object for some months past. We are not sanguine that they will be accepted. We can only say, that if competent encouragement should be afforded to the Harbinger it is not to be doubted that under the management of the editor we have procured, it will be high in rank among the periodical publications of the United States. Should it fail in obtaining the necessary patronage, we shall not regret the time, exertion, or expense, which have been employed in the enterprise.

Chapel Hill, Febuary 24, 1832.

THE *Saturday Bulletin,*

A family Newspaper of the very Largest Class, free from all Political bias,

Published in Philadelphia every Saturday, by Edmund Morris, & F. K. Greenbank.

At 93 *Chesnut-Street,*

At Five Dollars per Annum.

The Proprietors of the Saturday Bulletin take advantage of the enormous enlargement of their paper, to point attention to the merits of that highly popular Journal. It avows the ambitious aim of being the most *informing*, and *amusing*, and most *spirited* of all news papers, and in particular of being the best Weekly Paper for respectable families, ever afforded to public patronage from the Philadelphia press. To establish this latter claim, the utmost care is taken to crowd into its ample columns every possible variety of new and interesting intelligence; and on the score of the talent, spirit, and real interest of its contents, combined with the beautifully white paper on which it is printed, the clear, new type, and its not being crowded with an abundance of advertisements it is hoped it may claim admission to the parlours and libraries of all persons of education and taste. To those who do, as well as those who do not read the daily papers, the Saturday Bulletin will never lack novelty; every part be entirely original, or compiled in a manner to engage attention to even the least imposing portion of its contents. It is printed on a large imperial sheet of fine white paper, twenty-four columns in each number, and contains the news of the week down to the latest dates.

The papers for subscribers in the Country are carefully packed in strong wrappers and put into the Post Office in time to leave the city by the mails of Saturday morning, so that by Sunday night, they may be received at offices one hundred and fifty miles distant from the city; while those who live within fifty or seventy miles, will receive them on the evening of Saturday.

General Plan of the

Saturday Bulletin.

News of the week—Every useful fact and interesting occurrence, whether at home or abroad, carefully selected and logically arranged with particular attention to the early insertion of late *Foreign* news.

Life in Philadelphia—Exemplified in a series of well written and deeply interesting narratives under the title of the Town Tatler, affords pictures of real life never before communicated for publication.

The Drama—Criticised with freedom and spirit, but with candour and kindness.

Anecdotes and Gossip—Under this head is furnished all the floating rumors of the day which are deemed proper for a newspaper.

The markets—This Subject is peculiarly interesting to the country subscriber at all times and in the present excited state of Europe, is of supreme importance. The most copious and accurate accounts will be given weekly, up to the latest moment, of any changes in the Flour and Grain Markets, including the prices of Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flaxseed, &c.—Corn Meal, &c, Cotton, &c.

Select Variety—Consisting of the choicest and most captivating Tales and Sketches from Blackwoods Magazine, and other highly popular English publications, Poetry &c.

Police Reports—Procured exclusively for this paper, and to be found in no other Philadelphia publication. These reports consist of cases at the Mayor's Office, and are generally of an exceedingly humorous character, while *all* are invariably interesting. In these reports the country reader, though far removed from the busy scene, will have a bird's eye view of much that is daily transpiring in real life.

Law Reports—The most prominent cases in all the Courts will be faithfully reported; reporters are regularly employed to furnish every thing of interest that transpires.

Marriages & Deaths—A faithful list of Marriages and Deaths for the week.

The Saturday Bulletin has been established about five years; and during that period, the patronage has been great beyond all parrallel in the history of American Newspapers. Five thousand subscribers are a little sufficient recomendation to its merits. No Gazette, in fact could be offered with more confidence to the *original matter* than is published in any other periodical of the kind; and nearly one thousand dollars are annually paid by the Editors to writers for this paper.

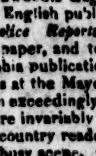
A few numbers of the paper will sent to any person who may desirous of examining its pretensions, on application, free of postage, to the Editor. The extensive improvements made in the size and quality of the Bulletin on the First of January, 1832, can be compensated only by an increase of subscribers; and in order to induce gentlemen at a distance, as well as those in the city, to promote its circulation, the Editor offers the following

PREMIUMS

1.—Any person forwarding five subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive the paper *free* for himself, as long as the five continue.

2.—Any persons forwarding Ten subscribers and a year's subscription, shall receive a copy of the LIFE OF NAPOLEON, beautifully bound in two volumes, or any other work of equal value which may be desired. These books will be forwarded with care, in the manner directed by the owner. ADDRESS THE EDITORS.

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, an one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR

October 16th. 4tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this office. 69tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has lately purchased of A. B. Daniels, Esq. of Va. by whom he was bred, one half of the thorough bred horse Godolphin Eclipse, rising four years old, sixteen hands high; possessing a large share of bone and muscle; in colour, form and size, resembling his sire, the celebrated American Eclipse, whose pedigree it is unnecessary to mention—so he is universally known to be of the best speed and bottom in the United States; having beaten Sir Charles and Sir Henry out of $30,000.

Godolphin's Dam was sired by old Archie, and her Dam by Medley.

Godolphin Eclipse is untrained, but thought by Judges to be equal to any in the world. He will stand at my stable only.

For particulars of pedigree and terms, See Hand-Bills.

HEZEKIEL SAUNDERS.

Guilford, N. C. 5:18

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN,

EDITED BY

BURTON CRAIGE.

IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to *General Politics, Political Economy, State Papers, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Mechanics, &c.*

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic Republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, Internal Improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of Internal Improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of ANDREW JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

TERMS.....The Carolinian is Printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months, or $2,50 after that time.*

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

☞ *POSTAGE*.....must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor upon us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

ATTENTION,

SALISBURY BLUES.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear at the Court House in Salisbury on the 1st Saturday of April next, equipped as the law directs.

By order of the Capt.

JNO H. HARDIE, *Serg.*

March 3. 1832 4:16

N. B. All those that have muskets will please to return them to Elijah P Mitchell's Shop.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. CRAIGHAM, having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.

Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 98tf

J. B. C.

NEW FASHIONS!

Benjamin Fraley,

HAVING just received the latest New-York and Philadelphia fashions, together with Minnier's fashions of London, and having made arrangements to receive them regularly, as they change, and having five or six first rate workmen in his employment, will be enabled to execute all work in his line on short notice, cheap, and in a superior style of workmanship.

Any person wishing to learn the New-York and Philadelphia Patent Right mode of cutting garments can be taught by the subscriber, in Salisbury. All Tailors would do well to supply themselves with Rights, as almost all the principal Tailors in the United States use one or the other, or both of them.

31tf BENJAMIN FRALEY.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

EQUIT. BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.

POETRY

From the Amaranth.

BURNING LETTERS.

BY MISS S. D. GOULD

Fire, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must ope!
I shall now consign to thee
Things of grief—of joy and hope.
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust.
Not a word must thou impart,
But reduce them all to dust!

Therein childhood's rosy morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element,
This was friendship's cherished pledge
Friendship took a colder form,
Creeping on its gilded edge,
May the blaze be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view,
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blister'd o'er by many a tear!
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!
Go, forever disappear!

This was penn'd while purest joy
Warmed the breast and lit the eye,
Fate that peace did some destroy;
And its transcript so must I!
This must go! for, on the seal,
When I saw the solemn yew,
Keener was the pang than steel—
'Twas a heart string snapt in too!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as Heaven, and true as light;
But the visor rose; and he—
Spare, O mercy! spare the sight
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name,
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in thebskies,
Whence they came!—'tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties!
Go together, all, and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part.

VARIETY.

Home can can never be transferred—never repeated in one experience of an individual. The place consecrated by paternal love; by the innocence and sport of childhood; the first acquaintance with nature; by linking the heart to the visable creation, is the only home. There is a living and a breathing spirit infused into nature. Every familiar object has a history; the trees have tongues and the air is very local. There the vesture of decay doth not close in and control the noble function of the soul, It sees, and hears, and enjoys without the ministry of gross and material substance.

There is something inexpressibly painful in the idea of dying away from our family and kindred—of having our eyes closed in death by a stranger's hand—and being denied the privilege, when the pulse grows more weak, and our hold upon existence is constantly wearing away, of breathing our last thoughts into the ear of one, who has been our friend and guardian for years, and has become acquainted with all the peculiarities of our own disposition. Every attention may be paid to our little wants and desires; every exertion made to administer to our necessaries—yet if the wife or mother be not near, to watch by our side, to place the pillow softly beneath our head and with her soothing voice to calm the troubled mind, all is in vain: although some gentle spirit essay to perform these kindnesses, yet where is a hand like that of a wife—where is the voice that so thrills like that of a mother. *F. Press.*

An Estate Not To Be Taken Away.

The following story used to be told by King George the First. About the year 1615, there was a nobleman in Germany, whose daughter was courted by a young lord. When he had made such progress as is usual by the interposition of friends, the old lord had a conference with him, asked him how he intended, if he married his daughter, to maintain her. He replied equal to her quality.—To which the father replied that was no answer to his question; he desired to know what he had to maintain her with. To which the young lord then answered, he hoped that was no question, for his inheritance was as public as his name. The old lord owned his possessions to be great, but still asked him if he had nothing more secure than land wherewith to maintain his daughter.—The question was strange, but ended in this; that the father of the young lady gave his positive resolve, never to marry his daughter, though his heir, who would have two such great estates, but to a man that had a manual trade by which he might subsist, if drove from his country. The young lord was master of no trade at present, but rather than lose his mistress, he requested only a year's time, in which he promised to acquire one: in order to do which, he got a basket maker, the most ingenious he could meet with, and in six months became master of his trade at basket making, with far greater improvements than even his teacher himself; and as a proof of his ingenuity and extraordinary proficiency in so short a time, he brought to his young lady a piece of workmanship of his own performance, being a white twig basket which for many years, after, became a general fashion among the ladies, by the name *dressing baskets*, brought to England from Holland and Germany.

To complete the singularity of this relation, it happened some years after this nobleman's marriage, that he and his father-in-law, sharing in the misfortunes of the wars of the Palatinate, were driven naked out of their estates; and in Holland, for some years, did this young lord maintain both his father-in-law and his own family, by making baskets of white twigs, to such an unparallelled excellency as none could attain: and it is from this young German lord the Hollanders derive those curiosities, which are still made in the United Provinces of twig work. *Dictionary of Com.*

Scripture Illustrated by a Lady.

Few things are more gratifying to a man of letters than to see a learned, ingenious, and well established criticism on a difficult or controverted text. It has long appeared to me that some of the plainest passages in the Bible are the most difficult to be illustrated, because they are diametrically opposed to our preconceived notions & our selfish feelings. This is proved from daily observation:—therefore I believe the reader will agree with me that the following note contains an admirable illustration of a well known verse. It was written by a pious lady to a pious friend:

"This morning I was reading the words of our Saviour: "He that hath two coats let him give to him that hath none." In meditating on this verse I thought of you. I recollected that I saw you lately with an article which ought to be renewed. I have *two* of the kind, and in accordance with the words just quoted I send one of them to you."

Now, if only this simple passage was read, and meditated upon, and prayed over, and put into practice by every lady who reads these lines, how many wardrobes; and chests of drawers, and boxes would be examined? How many moths would be deprived of their prey; How many worthy sisters would be warmed and clothed What gratitude would it call forth from the hearts of the recipients to their benefactresses, and what unmingled pleasure would it afford to those who have both the ability and the disposition to add to the comfort of their neighbors. And if we pursue the subject a step farther, and change the *gender*, and instead of ladies say gentlemen, then how many garments may the latter spare which are of little or no use to themselves, but which would be of most essential service to others. Conscience! faithful moniter, do thine office.

Richard Knill.

Anecdote.—As a traveller was passing through our village, a few days since, on his way eastward he stopped and enquired of a man in the street, 'How far it was to Boston?" The person questioned had an impediment in his speech He endeavored to give an immediate answer, but after saying "It t—t—t—," several times, he lost all patience, and, suddenly changing his tone exclaimed, 'Blast it? drive on—and you'll get there before I can tell you" The stranger smiled, and proceeded. *Penn Whig*

A bailiff clapping a man on the shoulder, said, 'I arrest you, sir, *for a horse.*' 'Why thou coxcomb, (replied the man,) thou canst be such a fool—look at me again, what likeness can you see? I'll shew thee a horse's trick however.' And giving him a sudden kick and a well applied blow, left him in the kennel and ran off.

A Coxcomb talking of the transmigration of souls, said 'In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was the golden calf.' 'Very like,' replied a lady; time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding.

CURIOUS.—The King of England accidentally, or perhaps intentionally, for he is a very Republican sort of a King, celebrates the birth day of Washington. He was to leave Brighton for the Palace of St. James on the 17th, and hold his first levee for the season on the *twenty-second day of February.*

Balt. Republican.

CURE FOR MOLES. Besmear the mole with concentrated nitric acid, and repeat its operation, at various times, till the skin shrivels and drops off.

There is not in the world, an existence more jovous—more uncertain, varied, diverting or fruitful in incidents, than that to be found in the little *troups* of strolling players which traverse the provinces, To-day, rich, and saluted with applause—to-morrow, without a penny, and hissed:—but always merry—always regardless of what is to come. Hastening to dissipate whatever Fortune bestows—smiling at her rigors, and laughing at care. Poor and prodigal—charitable, yet never paying their debts—indolent as monks—voluptuous as Neapolitans—they present a mixture of vices and good qualities—of reason and folly, rarely met with among other classes. But among such characters, were a Montaine, a Rabelais, and a Gil Blas.

BY AUTHORITY

LAWS OF THE U STATES.

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 6.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of arrearages in the naval service, chargeable to the enumerated contingent prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the sum of eighty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be applied, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the payment of arrearages connected with the naval service, and chargeable to the contingent enumerated prior to January the first, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and which have been or may be approved and passed by the proper accounting officers.

A. STEPHENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved, January 24 1832.
ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 7.

AN ACT making appropriations for the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States, for the year, 1832.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be appropriated for the pensioners of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two:

For the revolutionary pensioners, nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand five hundred and four dollars.

For the invalid pensioners, in addition to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars in the Treasury, one hundred and sixty-five thousand and thirty-nine dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, three thousand dollars.

Approved, Feb. 24. 1832

No. 8.

AN ACT making appropriations for fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated for fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz.

For the preservation of Castle Island, and repair of Fort Independence twenty thousand dollars.

For the preservation of George's Island, nine thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of Fort Hamilton, New York, ten thousand dollars.

For repairing Fort Columbus and Castle Williams, New York, fifty thousand dollars.

For arrearages incurrred in the preservation of the Pea Patch Island, two thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Virginia, seventy two thousand dollars.

Fort Fort Calhoun, Virginia, eighty thousand dollars.

For the completion of Fort Macon, North Carolina, thirty thousand dollars.

For the completion of the Fort on Oak Island, North Carolina, seven thousand dollars.

For the Fort on Cockspur Island, Georgia, forty-six thousand dollars.

For fortications at Charleston; thirty thousand dollars.

For fortifications at Pensacola, one hundred thousand dollars.

For Fort at Mobile Point eighty-seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, Febuary 24. 1832.

No. 9.

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following sums be appropriated for the naval service for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, viz:

For pay and subsistence of the officers of the navy, and the pay of seamen, one million four hundred and nine thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several yards, fifty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars.

For provisions, four hundred and twenty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For repairs of vessels in ordinary, and the repairs and wear and tear of vessels in commission, five hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars.

For medicines and surgical instruments, hospital stores, and other expenses on account of the sick, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For improvements and necessary repairs of navy yards, viz:

For the navy yard at Portsmouth, forty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For the navy yard at Boston eighty-five thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at New York, seventy-two thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Philadelphia, ten thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars.

For the navy yard at Washington, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the navy yard at Norfolk, one hundred and twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-three dollars.

For the navy yard at Pensacola, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying the expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation of materials and stores of every description: for wharfage and dockage, storage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, and transportation of seamen, house rent, chamber money, and fuel and candles to officers to other than those attached to navy yards and stations, and for officers in sick quarters, where there is no hospital, and for funeral expenses; for commissions, clerk hire, and office rent, stationary, and fuel to navy agents; for premiums and incidental expenses of recruiting, for apprehending deserters; for compensation to judge advocates; for per diem allowances for persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and for officers engaged in extra service beyond the limits of their stations; for printing and stationary of every description, and for books, maps, charts, and mathematical and nautical instruments, chronometers, models, and drawings; for purchase and repair of steam and fire engines, and for machinery; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses and for carts, timber wheels, and workmen's tools of every description; for postage of letters on public service, for pilotage; for cabin furniture of vessels in commission, and for furniture of offices' houses at navy yards; for taxes on navy yards and public property; for assistance rendered to vessels in distress, for incidental labor at navy yards, not applicable to any other appropriation; for coal and other fuel for forges, foundries, and steam engines; for candles, oil, and fuel, for vessels in commission and in ordinary for repairs and building of magazines and powder houses; for preparing moulds for ships to be built, and for no other object or purpose whatsoever, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For contingent expense for objects not hereinbefore enumerated, five thousand dollars.

For the pay of the officers and non-commissioned officers and privates and for subsistence of the officers of the marine corps, one hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For subsistence for non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and washerwomen serving on shore, eighteen thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For clothing, twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars.

For fuel, nine thousand and ninety-eight dollars.

For contingent expenses, fourteen thousand dollars.

For military stores, two thousand dollars.

For medicines, hospital stores, and surgical instruments, two thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

Approved, Feb. 24 1832.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON.

Davidson County N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

2tf JOHN H. HENLY,
Dec. 17 1831 ANDREW HUNT.

MARION.

A FAVORITE Son of Sir Archie will stand the next season at D. James Sneed's stable, in Halifax County, Virginia, and will render service at thirty-five dollars the Season, payable at its expiration, which may be discharged by thirty dollars cash. Fifty dollars to insure payable when the foal is ascertained or the property changed. One dollar to the Groom in every instance. The season to commence on the 15th February, and end on the 10th July. Good pastorage gratis, and Mares grain-fed at twenty-five cents per day when requested. Every attention shall be given to prevent accidents or escapes, but no responsibility for either. For pedigree and performance refer you to Turf Register and Handbills.

JAMES SNEED.
P. CARRINGTON.

Feb. 8th 1832. 5t15

☞ THE Raleigh Star, will give the above five insertions, J. S.
P. C.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

HAMILTON C. JONES

REQUESTS those holding subscription lists for the CAROLINA WATCHMAN to forward the same to him at Salisbury as soon as convenient.

They that can send by private conveyance will be pleased in my absence to lodge them with Mr. E. Allemong at the Mansion Hotel. Where private opportunity does not occur, I will thank gentlemen who have obtained subscribers to send by mail.

H. C. Jones gives notice that the publication of his paper will commence about the last of April next.

Feb. 25th 1832. 3 15

RAN AWAY.

FROM the Subscriber, on Sabbath the 20th ult. a Negro man, slave, between 45 and 50 years of age, about five feet and some inches high, stout built, with red eyes, and on examination one will be found to have a blemish in it. Had on when he left me an Olive mixed frock coat and a good fur hat. This man went off in company with a Negro man belonging to Thomas Nelson, this fellow is young and tall, had on when he left this a new blew broad cloth coat, and a new fur hat. A reasonable compensation will be given to any person who may lodge these fellows, or either of them in any Jail in North Carolina or Virginia. Information thereof given to the subscriber,—living in Lancaster District South Carolina.

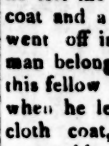
4t17 JOHN BARKLAY.
Feb. 24th 1832.

P. S. Nathan will probably attempt to pass as a free man, and may have some pretended free pass or forged certificate of freedom.

J. B.

A BARGAIN!

LAND for SALE!



THE subscriber has three hundred acres of land, lying in a fertile section of the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of Nathan Chaffin and others, which he will sell, on accommodating terms. The land is well situated, in a good neighborhood and convenient to a good mill. Any information respecting the land can be obtained by application to Nathan Chaffin, Esq. or to myself in Charlotte. 6t16

JOHN G. HOSKINS.
Charlotte, N. C. Feb. 20, 1832.

New Goods!

DANIEL E. CREES is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which with his former stock, comprises every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of SPINNING and TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers' Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

600

NOTICE.

TO all those wishing to raise Horses from a good stock.

I shall stand my Horse Jerry full Sixteen hands high a beautiful dapple gray sired by that unequaled Horse, old Pickolet and out of a fine Oscar mare at my Stable in Lexington the next Season Particulars made known in due time.

611tf J. P. MABRY.
January, 14th 1832.

State of North Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions

January Session, 1832.

Lydia Branton, relict of T. Branton dec'd. vs. the heirs of Thomas Branton dec'd. } Petition for dower.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that Sally Matthews and Betsey Copeland, two of the heirs at law of Thomas Branton, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that they be and appear at the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court-House in LINCOLNTON, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said Petition. Otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Vardry McBee Clerk of said Court at Office the third Monday in January 1832. 6t18

VARDRY M'BEE C. C. C.

Executor's Sale

WILL be sold at the house of Robert Bradshaw, sen. dec'd. on Thursday, the 15th of March next, the following property viz 5,000 lbs. of seed Cotton, 1,000 bushels of Corn, 3,000 lbs. of Bacon. The *Horses, Hogs, Sheep, Cows,* belonging to the estate of the dec'd. all the House-hold and Kitchen furniture, Farming Untensils, a good Yoke of Oxen, Waggon and Gears, Rye, Wheat Oats, &c. &c.

At the same time and place will be rented until the 1st of January 1833, the plantation of the dec'd. also, will be hired untill the 1st of January next, five likely Negroes. Terms, twelve months credit, Bond with approved security will be required.

All persons indebted to the estate of the dec'd. are requested to come forward and make payment, and all persons having claims will present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 612t

ROBT. N. CRAIGE
ROBT. BRADSHAW Jr. } *Ex'rs.*

State of North Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

Robert Neel, & others, vs Jas. Aston or his heirs at law. } Bill to substitute a new trustee, and to sell a part of the Lands belonging to the congregation of Coddle Creek meeting house.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant James Aston or his Heirs at law, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendants be and appear before this Honorable COURT to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Court-House in CONCORD on the Eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead to, answer or demur, or judgement pro confesso will be taken; and the bill heard exparte. Witness, Paul Barringer clerk of our said court at Office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1831. and in the 56th year of our Independence.

6t18 PAUL BARRINGER,
c. m. c.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Waron Yard,* where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville Observ. 1st 1832*

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $3 50 per ream, a few reams at $2, and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.